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# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Country and intercountry programming and projects

## COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SIERRA LEONE

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Sierra Leone for the period 1979-1981

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## BASIC DATA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Political status:** | Independent since April 1961. Member of the Commonwealth | | |
| **Land area:** | 72,325Km$^2$ | | |
| **Population:** | 3.2 million (1979 projection)<br>Rate of growth: 2.5 per cent annum<br>Density: 44 per sq.km. (land area) | | |
| **National income:** | GNP at market prices (1977-1978): US$762.6 million<br>GNP per capita (1977) US$190 (1975-1977 basis) | | |
| **Pubiic finance:** | | Le million | US$ million* |
| (1977-1978) | Current revenue | 160.7 | 152.7 |
| | Current expenditure | 116.9 | 111.1 |
| | Development expenditure | 53.7 | 51.0 |
| | Externally financed Development expenditure | 36.7 | 34.9 |
| **External trade:** | | | US$ million |
| (1978) | Exports of goods | | 185.7 |
| | Imports of goods | | 279.6 |
| | Resource gap | | - 93.9 |
| Main exports: | Diamonds | | 78.7 |
| 1976-1978 | Coffee | | 20.7 |
| Average | Cocoa | | 17.0 |
| | Palm kernels | | 10.2 |
| | Bauxite | | 8.0 |

* Based on the 1978 Rate of Exchange: US$1.00 = Le.1.05; Le.1.00 = US0.95

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Due to an already heavily committed programme at the outset of the second IPF cycle, a formal country programme document was not drawn up for 1977-1981. Now, as a result of a two-year extension of the National Development Plan until mid-1981, coinciding closely with the IPF cycle, it has been considered useful to establish an interim country programme for the purpose of identifying a schedule of projects, activities and IPF commitments for the period 1979-1981 directed towards the National Plan.

2. The country programming exercise for the 1979-1981 country programme consisted of a series of meetings between the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning, the relevant technical ministries, the Agency representatives based in Freetown and the UNDP office. Priority areas for new assistance within available resources for the remainder of the IPF cycle were identified by the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning on the basis of the priorities established by the National Development Plan (1974/75 - 1980/81) and of the Government's Public Investment Programme (1979/80 - 1980/81) which is designed as a bridge between the first National Development Plan and the second which is scheduled for 1981/82 to 1985/86.

3. In view of the shortness of the programming period and the level of resources remaining, no in-depth sectoral studies nor Agency sectoral missions were undertaken during the country programming exercise. However, several Agency missions were fielded for project identification, including reviews of statistical requirements and fiscal management for development planning, rural water supply, fertilizer marketing and of the meteorological service. Furthermore, general technical assistance requirements for the country programming period were reviewed by the Government and UNDP with the local representatives of donor agencies and took into account assistance from non-United Nations sources. The Public Investment Programme provides a comprehensive identification of capital assistance requirements which have implications for technical assistance.

## II. DURATION, TIME FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

4. The interim country programme runs from January 1979 to December 1981 and will be followed by the third country programme which should coincide closely with the Second Five Year National Development Plan (July 1981 - June 1986). Several of the projects identified in the interim country programme will extend into the third country programme period.

5. The reasons for submitting a three-year country programme are as follows: The first Sierra Leone country programme covered the years 1973 - 1976. The last year of the programming period was disrupted by the UNDP liquidity crisis and in agreement with the Government it was decided at that time to concentrate assistance on six on-going projects, all of which had been identified and included in the first country programme. Until 1978, these six projects absorbed virtually the whole of the IPF resources available under the annual ceilings. It was therefore initially agreed that there was no need to undertake a further country programme exercise during that period as there were virtually no funds available for new projects. It was also recommended at that time that the second country programme

be delayed so that it might coincide with Sierra Leone's second Five Year Development Plan which was then expected to start in July 1979.

6. In early 1979, however, it emerged that the second Five Year National Development Plan would not start until July 1981. In view of this and as funds are available for new projects from 1979 onwards, it was decided to process a three-year interim country programme to cover the period January 1979 to December 1981. Total available funds for the country programme period are $9,316,000. In view of the relatively short duration of the country programme period, virtually the whole of this amount has been programmed. No cost sharing arrangements nor trust fund projects administered by UNDP are anticipated during the second country programme period.

## III. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

7. The Republic of Sierra Leone has an area of 27,925 square miles (72,325km$^2$) and a population of 3.2 million (1979 projection) of whom 75 per cent are directly dependent on agriculture. GNP per capita is $190 (1977) and Sierra Leone is classified as a most seriously affected country. The climate is tropical with rainfall of approximately 100 inches (2,540 mm.) over most of the country.

8. Sierra Leone embarked on comprehensive and co-ordinated development planning in the mid 1970s. The first National Development Plan was drafted with the assistance of a large scale UNDP/United Nations project in Development Planning and was to run initially from July 1974 to June 1979 but has now been extended to June 1981. The aims of the first Plan remain unchanged during the extension (which is also covered by the current Public Investment Programme period) and have provided the guidelines for the interim country programme.

9. The strategy and objectives of the Plan may be summarized as aiming both to maximize the rate of economic and social progress during the Plan period and to create the basis for more rapid and self-sustained growth in the longer term. The Plan recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the economic and social components of the development process while expanding the education and social service sectors as far as possible without jeopardizing investment in the productive areas of the economy. An important objective of the Plan is to bring the development process to the rural areas and to reduce the disparity in living standards between the capital of Freetown and the provinces. One strategy chosen to achieve this objective is to induce the population to mobilize its energies and resources to the fullest extent in the interest of a higher living standard and increased prosperity for the country. In this context self-help projects are strongly encouraged.

10. The Plan aims to promote a mixed economy with appropriate balance and co-operation between the private and public sectors. The public sector will assume a dominant role in key areas where private initiative and capital are not available in sufficient quantity.

11. Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country but relies for 65 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings on mining, mainly of diamonds. As the diamond

resources are declining the Government has placed highest priority on the development of agriculture with two specific objectives: (a) achieving self sufficiency in the main crop, rice, which is the staple food; and (b) expanding production of export crops which include cocoa, coffee, oil palm kernels, rubber, groundnuts and ginger. With less than ten per cent of the arable area under cultivation and with more than sufficient rainfall, the potential for agricultural development in Sierra Leone is very great.

12. In the face of the decline in diamond production the Government also intends to expand the mining sector into other fields. However, given the current knowledge of proven resources and the level of the world prices for the other main minerals (iron and bauxite), expansion of the sector will be slow and it is unlikely that it will offset the decline in diamond production during the next Plan period.

13. Sierra Leone has no proven resources of fossil fuels but considerable hydro-electric potential. Expansion of hydro-electric power is therefore the main long term objective in the power sector.

14. The oil price increases of the 1970s and the decline in diamond production have been only partially offset by the increases in world market prices for diamonds and for the principal export crops (coffee and cocoa) over the same period. Consequently Sierra Leone is sufferring from recurrent balance of payment difficulties. Government current expenditure has also been increasing rapidly in recent years and has outstripped the growth of tax revenues of the possibility of mobilizing domestic savings through the banking system. As a result, government financial support for development projects is inevitably somewhat restricted and development activities are increasingly dependent on foreign direct investment (which has been slight during the 1970s), on government borrowing abroad and on grant aid.

15. The major sources of financial assistance at concessional rates are the World Bank, the European Development Fund (EDF), the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of China, the African Development Bank and Arab institutions. Concessional loans during the first Plan were directed mainly to agriculture, to infrastructure (highways and power development) and to education. Other loans at commercial rates or as suppliers' credits have also been arranged by the Government with the private sector, mainly for construction projects and equipment purchases. Despite a Paris Club debt renegotiation exercise in October 1977, debt servicing continues to be a serious drain on foreign exchange.

16. Major sources of technical assistance are the European Development Fund, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands, United States (USAID and Peace Corps), the People's Republic of China and the United Nations system. Various voluntary agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Canadian University Services Overseas and the British Voluntary Service Overseas are also active in the country.

17. Sierra Leone is a member of the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unite, Economic Community of West African States and of the Mano River Union. The Mano River Union (founded in October 1973) is an association between Sierra Leone and Liberia which is aimed at the joint promotion of the economic and social develop-

ment of the two countries. A customs union was established between the two countries as of 1 July 1978 and a number of joint projects are underway especially in the fields of industrial development and of training. UNDP has provided assistance to the Mano River Union Secretariat since its inception, particularly in the fields of trade and industrial integration.

## IV. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

18. UNDP inputs under the interim country programme are intended to provide the Government with assistance in three major priority areas: development planning, agriculture and education and training. Of these, education and training (including fellowship programmes in the transport and communications and tourism sectors) receives 35 per cent of the IPF, agriculture 28 per cent and development planning 22 per cent.

### A. Public administration and plan implementation

19. At the end of the colonial period the public service was small in size and concentrated on law and order, justice and revenue collection. Development activity was limited to providing the minimum infrastructure required for mining and agricultural activities. Since independence, the Government has put increasing emphasis on expanding the public service in order to initiate and undertake economic and social development programmes. Special priority has been given to development planning and to strengthening the financial administration.

20. In view of the sensitivity of these fields, the Government has assigned the United Nations system the major role in providing technical assistance. UNDP has been assisting the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning in the establishment of a Central Planning Unit responsible for the preparation of the Five Year National Development Plans, the Annual Plans and the Public Investment Programme. UNDP (and UNFPA) has also been providing support for some years to various aspects of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), which is part of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning Unit's data requirements. The preparation and follow-up for the 1974 Census, which was carried out by the CSO have been assisted by UNFPA.

21. From 1980 the World Bank is expected to play a role in strengthening sectoral planning capability under an IDA technical assistance credit for $2.5 million. The Bank project could include assistance to sectoral planning units in the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works, Health and possibly Mines. Close co-ordination was established with UNDP in the planning of this support.

22. In the face of the increasing gap between national revenue and expenditure, the Government has recognized the importance of improving financial administration and in particular of strengthening the Ministry of Finance. An IMF budget adviser has been at post for two years and UNDP has been requested to provide assistance in establishing a planning unit in this ministry.

23. Expansion of the public service since independence has meant an increasing need for access to seminars, training courses and study tours, particularly for

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middle level officials. UNDP has allocated $60,000 under a public administration training project for this purpose.

SIL/75/011 - Development Planning and Plan Implementation (Phase I)(United Nations)

SIL/79/003 - Development Planning and Plan Implementation (Phase II)(United Nations)

24. The long-range objective of UNDP's continuing programme of assistance in development planning is to strengthen the capability of the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning so that it can undertake full responsibility for the preparation and monitoring of Five Year National Development Plans, Annual Plans and the annual Development Estimates. In the short term and as part of the process of transfer of technology and counterpart training at the UN/DTCD planning team is advising the Central Planning Unit in the planning function in several areas and on plan preparation. During the second phase the support will, in particular, focus on: (i) preparation of the second National Development Plan which is due to start in July 1981; (ii) implementation of the Public Investment Programme; (iii) strengthening co-ordination between the Central Planning Unit and the sectoral planning units, including the participation of the industrial planning and power development projects (SIL/78/002 and SIL/78/005) as well as Central Statistics Office (SIL/79/002); (iv) Project identification and appraisal; and (v) regional planning (expert to be recruited by FAO). Total UNDP inputs under both projects during the country programming period are estimated at $1,043,502. A UNFPA/ILO project (SIL/77/P01), which started in October 1978, provides for compplementary support in population planning.

SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planner (World Bank)

25. The infrastructure planning project is conceived as an integral part of the UNDP financial assistance to the Central Planning Unit under SIL/75/011 and SIL/79/003. However, World Bank execution has been sought for the post of infrastructure planner in view of the Bank's on-going involvement in planning and project formulation in this sector. The total cost of this project to the IPF is estimated at $191,500.

SIL/74/014 - Establishment of a Sample Survey Unit (United Nations)

SIL/79/002 - Strengthening of Central Statistical Organization (United Nations)

26. The newly created project for the strengthening of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) (SIL/79/002) replaces the project Establishment of a Sample Survey Unit (SIL/74/014) and broadens the terms of reference. Objectives of the new project are: (i) to strengthen the CSO so that it can play a more effective part in the collation, analysis and provision of data to users in the Government, particularly to the Central Planning Unit; and (ii) continue assistance to the Sample Survey Unit of the CSO until December 1980. The project includes a data processing adviser to assist the CSO in making optimum use of its computer and an economic statistician who will assist in collating and analysing data for the Central Planning Unit. Total UNDP inputs during the country programming period are estimated at $431,744.

SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser (World Bank)

27. Further strengthening of the CSO is planned from January 1981 with an expert in central statistics organization to advise on the policy and institution building aspects of CSO as well as setting priorities for its activities. The project with an estimated country programme input of $105,000, will complement SIL/79/002 by enhancing the role of the CSO in supporting developing planning.

SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management (World Bank)

28. The Ministry of Finance has identified various weaknesses in the following areas of its operations: (i) quality and timeliness of financial statistics; (ii) financial control; (iii) fiscal, monetary and related macro-economic research; and (iv) financial administration. It is therefore requesting a macro-economic/fiscal management adviser to assist in setting up a planning unit in the Minsitry and in formulating policies and procedures to help alleviate these weaknesses. Total UNDP inputs are estimated at $197,500.

SIL/73/001 - Public Administration (fellowships) (United Nations)

29. The project provides funds for Government officials to attend a limited number of seminars or training courses which cannot be financed from other sources. The total allocation during the country programming period is $61,401.

B. Agriculture

30. Seventy-five per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, but this sector retains only 40 per cent of the GDP. In recent years Sierra Leone has been approximately 90 per cent self-sufficient in rice. In 1978 cash crops (mainly palm oil, coffee and cocoa) comprised about one-quarter of agriculture's contribution to the GDP and accounted for 30 per cent of total domestic exports. As agriculture has been assigned top priority in the development strategy, all major donors are providing assistance in this sector. The agricultural development programme may be divided broadly into two parts: (a) integrated agricultural development projects in defined geographical areas which are financed by soft loans from several institutions; (b) strengthening agricultural support services which are funded partly by loans and partly by grants. Three integrated agricultural development projects are under way (the Eastern Area and Northern Area projects of the World Bank, and the Koinadugu project of the European Development Fund) and five more in preparation (including the Magbosi and Moyamba projects, which are to be financed by IFAD and the African Development Bank respectively). Each of the integrated agriculture development projects focuses on rice growing and the cash crops appropriate to the geographical area. Three other investment projects with a narrower focus are the African Development Bank's Gambia Mattru Oil Palm project, the People's Republic of China's Sugar Cane project and the Netherlands Government-financed Torma Bum Rice Development project. The main areas of agricultural support services receiving donor assistance are as follows: (a) seed multiplication from the Federal Republic of Germany; (b) rice research and extension from UNDP/FAO/IITA and upland crop research and extension from USAID; (c) extension training from the United Kingdom; mechanical cultivation from the United Kingdom; (e) rice milling, marketing and

storage from the Federal Republic of Germany; and (f) land resources survey from UNDP/FAO. In addition, two new projects are being requested from UNDP in agricultural statistics and fertilizer marketing.

SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Research Station (FAO)

31. UNDP assistance to the Rokupr Rice Research Station started in March 1974 under preparatory assistance (SIL/72/001) and continues under the current full-scale project. The project, which is subcontracted to the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, is to assist in strengthening the research capability of the Rokupr Station by a programme of inservice training and fellowships and to develop the Station's programmes in rice pathology and agronomy. Under these programmes, disease and insect resistant improved rice varieties are being identified for the individual Sierra Leonean ecosystems. More efficient agronomic practices are also being studied together with the development of new tools and simple equipment to meet the farmers' needs. Total UNDP assistance during the country programme period is estimated at $558,607.

32. With regard to project follow-up, various constraints including the high turnover of counterpart staff have weakened the project's institution building impact. In order to disseminate the body of research results that will have been obtained by the end of the project, $200,000 has been set aside to develop the existing extension services for this purpose.

SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey (FAO)

33. The purpose of the project is to establish a Land and Water Resources Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and to assist the Unit in the collection of information required by planners to improve the management of land, water and climatic resources for agricultural purposes. Specifically, the project provides in-service training and fellowships to upgrade the national staff of the Unit in the relevant disciplines. It also assists the Unit in undertaking surveys and studies on land systems and facets, soils, land suitability, hydrology and agrometeorology.

34. Aerial photographic coverage of the entire land area of Sierra Leone was completed at an early stage in the project and provides the basis for reconnaissance and detailed investigation in the field. Project outputs will include a series of maps together with supplementary interpretations and recommendations for improving agricultural production in individual climatic zones and for land and soil units of classification. Project findings are already available in a number of fields and the Unit has been able to provide essential data to the designers of several of the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects. The sum of $1,221,060 has been allocated for this project under the country programme.

35. The current full-scale phase of the project is due to terminate in December 1980. At that date, it is expected that the objectives will have been broadly achieved and that the Land and Water Resources Unit will be able to function without additional large-scale support. In 1981 $180,000 has been reserved for a follow-up project, principally for expertise to assist the Government in making optimum use of the data that will by then have been collected by the Unit.

SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection (FAO)

36. The work of the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture has been seriously hampered by the almost complete absence of reliable and timely statistics on various aspects of the agric ltural economy of the country. The Central Statistics Office, which in the past conducted agricultural surveys, has been unable to supply data required since the 1970/71 agricultural census. An Agricultural Statistics Unit is therefore to be established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which will be responsible for all work in this field while drawing on the Central Statistics Office for the technical aspects of statistical methodology, standardization and for data processing.

37. In advising on the stablishment of the Agricultural Statistics Unit the project will train both professional staff and the incumbent agricultural extension agents throughout the country in carrying out agricultural survey operations. It will also establish the methodology for conducting surveys and draw up preliminary plans for holding a nationwide agricultural census. Project outputs will include the provision of reliable estimates of crop areas and production, as well as data on the structure of the agriculture sector as required for policy formulation and development planning. UNDP has allocated $222,320 to this project during the country programme period.

SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing (FAO)

38. Fertilizer consumption in Sierra Leone has been decreasing during the past five years. This is partly attributable to unfavourable agricultural conditions and partly to the unsatisfactory marketing arrangements which discourage farmers from using fertilizers. The present marketing system which is operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry suffers from a serious lack of transport and storage infrastructure as well as shortages of trained personnel. Institutional arrangements for farmers' credit for the purchase of fertilizer are also virtually unavailable except under the Integrated Agricultural Development Projects. Project objectives are (i) to streamline the existing distribution system and reduce its cost; (ii) develop alternative marketing channels; (iii) devise suitable credit arrangements; and (iv) train marketing personnel. The project intends specifically to assist in improving the present importing, storage and handling functions of the central fertilizer unit and the distribution system from there to the farm level. A sum of $227,000 has been allocated to this project during the country programme period.

C. Manufacturing industry

39. The industrial sector (including modern and traditional enterprises) contributes five per cent to the GDP and employs approximately eight per cent of the active labour force. The modern sector is dominated by import substitution industries based mainly on imported raw materials (especially petroleum refining, cigarette manufacturing, brewing and biscuit making). Of secondary importance are the basic agricultural processing activities (rice milling, palm oil and palm kernel processing). Government policy is now to promote industries using domestic raw materials (such as fruit processing, brick making and timber processing) and, where possible, to take advantage of the expanded market potential of the Mano River Union. The traditional sector on the other hand, comprises mainly artisanal activities such as blacksmithing, carpentering and tailoring which are organized in very small units.

40. Concerned with the slow rate of industrial development in Sierra Leone in the 1970s, the Government has sought external assistance at the central level in two main areas: (a) the National Development Bank (NDB) is being strengthened with loans and technical assistance from the World Bank, European Development Fund and the United Kingdom; and (b) a planning unit has been formed in the Ministry of Trade and Industry with assistance from UNDP/UNIDO. The manufacturing industry chapter of the First National Development Plan proposed the establishment of a National Industrial Development Corporation to take the lead in the implementation of industrial projects. However, owing to financial constraints this Corporation has not been set up and the functions of the National Development Bank might eventually be expanded to fill this role. A project to assist the NDB in this field may be identified in due course by the UNIDO Industrial Development Planning Team and preparatory assistance provided at the appropriate time.

41. Efforts of the Mano River Union in the industrial sector have led to the identification of twelve possible joint (or Union) industries, and feasibility studies have been undertaken on seven of these (five with SIS/UNIDO assistance), including glass container manufacturing, fruit and vegetable processing, textile manufacturing, timber and wood processing, edible oil processing and detergent manufacturing, decisions are still to be reached regarding the location and establishment of these industries.

SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development Planning (UNIDO)

42. As part of the Government's programme for establishing sectoral planning units in the technical ministries, UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Trade and Industry in setting up a Division of Industrial Programming. The objectives of the project are: (i) to provide inservice training to national staff in the operation of the Division; (ii) to elaborate a programme for maximizing capacity utilization and production in existing industrial undertakings; (iii) to devise a schedule of priorities for new industrial investments and provide monitoring as necessary; (iv) to assist the Central Planning Unit of the Ministry of Development in the preparation fo the second Five Year Plan by identifying and elaborating industrial options for the long term; (v) to draft a new Development of Industries Act and advise on the nature and magnitude of fiscal and other incentives to be granted; and (vi) to identify possible industrial undertakings for the rural areas.

43. In view of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished and delays in filling the counterpart posts, it is expected the project will need to be extended at the level of current inputs through the end of the country programme period. The need for further follow-up will be assessed during 1981 in the light of achievements of the institution building aspects and of the requirements of the second Five Year Plan. UNDP has allocated $422,856 for the project during the country programming period.

D. Energy and water resources

44. Approximately 97 per cent of installed capacity of the power sector is thermal (diesel) and dependent on imports of Nigerian Crude processed at the Kissy Oil Refinery. Total hydro-electric potential is conservatively estimated at over one

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million kilowatts installed capacity and the Government is seeking financing for the major investments required. However, thermal power will remain the major source of supply during the next Five Year Plan period.

45. The power sector has been receiving financial assistance under a series of World Bank loans, mainly for the expansion of the thermal plant capacity but also to prepare for the proposed large-scale hydro-electric scheme at Bumbuna. At the same time under Mano River Union auspices the European Development Fund is financing feasibility studies for the proposed Mano River Union hydro-electric scheme which would be located on the border between Sierra Leone and Liberia and would provide power to both countries. Assistance in the construction of a small-scale hydro-electric scheme is being provided by the People's Republic of China. At this crucial juncture in the development of the power sector, the Government requested a UNDP/United Nations Development Adviser who has been attached to the Office of the President since April 1979.

46. Approximately 75 per cent of the urban population has access to a public water supply system. The rural population is served mainly by wells, springs or streams. At present, assistance in rural water supply is provided mainly by voluntary organizations (CARE, CRS and Peace Corps) in response to local initiatives. However, during the United Nations Water Resources Decade (1981-1990), the Government is planning to mount a co-ordinated programme with the objective of reaching the largest possible percentage of the rural population. UNICEF funds are available for this programme and UNDP is being requested to support a Rural Water Supply Project. This programme offers the possibility of attracting funds from bilateral sources.

SIL/78/005 - Power Development (United Nations)

47. The terms of reference of the project are: (i) to review the present development of the power sector including national policy and priorities for supply and distribution of energy; (ii) to assess the operational policies and practices of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation, particularly as they relate to the basis for planning and implementation of power production and distribution schemes; and (iii) to advise on policy, priorities and co-ordination within the sector as a whole. Attached to the office of the President, the Power Development Adviser works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Power, the management of the Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation and the Mano River Union Secretariat. At the time of the country programming exercise, it is premature to assess whether the adviser will be able to complete the task assigned to him within the one year provided by the project. Funds for a possible one-year extension have been earmarked under the country programme, and a project evaluation will be conducted late in 1979. Total expected UNDP input during the IPF period (including an extension) will be $153,175.

SIL/79/009 - Rural Water Supply (United Nations)

48. The rural water supply project is to introduce dependable and safe water supply systems for human consumption in the rrual areas and will constitute one component of the Government's programme for "primary health care in the rural areas of Sierra Leone through an integrated health service". Both institution-building and opera-

tional aspects are being incorporated into the project. One major objective is to assist in strengthening the Water Supply Division of the Ministry of Energy and Power, particularly by establishing a Small Village Water Supply Unit with responsibility for exploration and development of safe ground water resources for human consumption as well as for maintenance and inspection of water supply installations. On the operational side, the project is to support the wells component (initially 200 hand-dug wells with self-help participation in villages of less than 1200 people) of the European Development Fund Koinadugu Integrated Agriculture Development Project.

49. An amount of $433,500 has been set aside for the project under the country programme. UNICEF is expected to participate in the programme by supporting health education environmental sanitation and by assisting rural water supply activities in different areas of the country.

E. Transport and communications

50. During the first decade after independence more than half of all development expenditure was spent on expansion of the infrastructure. Much of the primary road network has already been completed or it to be constructed during the next Plan period, and the basic infrastructure exists for ports, airports and telecommunications. Freetown has one of the finest natural harbours in the world and it is envisaged in the Five Year Plan that it would become an important trans-shipment centre. Physical facilities are adequate but the country lacks trained ship officers and engineers. UNDP has been requested by the Government to put its main efforts in this sector into a comprehensive fellowship training programme for civil aviation, strengthening the meteorological services, and fellowships in the fields of marine engineering and navigation.

SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation Training Programme (ICAO)

51. In light of the rapid development of air transport in West Africa and the need to provide for safe and secure operation of Lungi international airport, the Department of Civil Aviation has established a priority list of training requirements for the highly skilled technicians required. Furthermore, plans to install modern radio navigational aids (including an Instrument Landing System) at the international airport require a complementary upgrading of airport staff to ensure that the investment is fully and correctly utilized. Training requirements were initially identified under the UNDP/ICAO Civil Aviation Manpower and Training Requirements Survey (RAF/73/006).

52. The project provides for forty two fellowships of lengths varying from three to 24 months for training at institutions in the United Kingdom, North America and Africa at a country programme input of $332,875.

SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology (Fellowships) (WMO)

53. Funds($20,506) are provided under the country programme to permit the completion of two fellowships in climatology and general meteorology under the long term fellowships project for upgrading the meteorological services. Any additional training required in this field will be provided under the new project, Strengthening Meteoro-

logical Services (SIL/79/010), details of which are given below.

SIL/79/010 - Strengtehening Meteorological Services (WMO)

54. The Sierra Leone Meteorological Service (under the Department of Meteorology) was founded in 1961. It has a network of stations throughout the country but its main focus has been on support for civil aviation. In the 1960s and early 1970s UNDP provided OPAS experts to assist in developing aviation weather forecasting at the international airport, Lungi, as well as a programme of fellowships in aeronautical meteorology. The WMO Voluntary Assistance Programme has also strengthened the service by providing some equipment.

55. During the next Five Year Plan period, the Government is anxious to improve further the quality of the Meteorological Service and to make greater use of the data collected for supporting agriculture and water resources management as well as aviation. Two WMO advisers visited Sierra Leone in June/July 1979 to review the situation, and a draft project document for a three-year project is currently under review. It is estimated that $404,700 would be required for this project during the country programme period.

SIL/79/001 - Maritime Training (IMCO)

56. The project is to assist the Government by training nationals for key positions both in the Sierra Leone Ports Authority and the Sierra Leone National Shipping Line. The Ports Authority is currently under a management contract to an expatriate firm as it lacks qualified national personnel to carry out its operations. Additional nationals are particularly required as navigational officers to man the pilot service in Freetown harbour and as marine engineers to maintain the pilot vessels and shore installations. Four fellowships are to be provided starting in 1980, two for marine engineers and two for marine navigating officers at an input of $92,000.

F. Tourism

57. Sierra Leone (particularly the Freetown peninsula) has beautiful natural scenery, safe beaches and a sufficiently long dry season (coinciding with the European winter) to provide the basis for considerable expansion of the tourist industry which is currently running at a level of approximately 25,000 visitors per year. The Government plans to expand the industry in conjunction with preparations for the 1980 OAU Conference which is to be held in Freetown. Two tourist hotels already exist on the beach near Freetown and a third is under construction. These are complemented by two internationally acceptable business hotels in the Freetown urban area. Expansion of hotel facilities has created the need for a larger number of qualified personnel.

SIL/78/004 - Hotel Management and Tourism Training (ILO)

58. The on-going project provided tourism consultants and three fellowships in hotel management during 1978 and 1979. The Government has requested that this be expanded under the interim country programme to include nine-month training courses in hotel management and tourism administration for twenty-eight fellows to be

organized by the ILO Turin Centre. The courses will cover all aspects of hotel administration and will qualify the fellows for middle and senior-level management positions at the Government hotels after their return in May 1980. An amount of $490,600 has been allocated to this project under the country programme.

G. Education

59. Sierra Leone has a long tradition of education at all levels, but lack of facilities continues to limit access to primary and secondary schooling. In the mid 1970s about 35 per cent of all primary school-age children were enrolled at school. In addition to the regular school system, Sierra Leone has five primary teachers colleges, one secondary teachers college, five vocational training institutions and two constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone. Literacy in Sierra Leone is estimated at between 15 and 20 per cent.

60. Objectives of the first Five Year Plan have been to expand and improve the quality of the education system at all levels and to make the contents of education more relevant to the economic and social needs of the country. High priority is given to primary and vocational education. Government capital expenditure in this sector has been supplemented by a series of World Bank education projects which have provided for buildings and equipment in the various sub-sectors of the education system. Technical assistance includes the provision of teachers under the voluntary programmes, the British Expatriates Supplement Scheme and the French Government programme. UNDP assistance is concentrated in the two areas of primary and vocational education. The Primary Teachers Education Project at Bunumbu is an innovative project which focuses on the problem of educational relevance stressed in the Plan and aims to make the curriculum of village schools more relevant to the rural areas and to encourage village schools to take the lead in community development activities.

61. The vocational training institutions have received capital assistance under the World Bank ecucation loans and technical assistance from UNDP/ILO. In view of the slow-down in the industrial sector during the 1970s and the closure of the iron mine in 1975, the Government's plans to expand the number of vocational institutions have been delayed for the time being and the UNDP project will finalise its activities in 1980.

SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training (ILO)

62. The vocational training project has been assisting the Kissy Trade Centre, the Magbureka Trade Centre and the Kenema Technical Institute in a joint programme with the World Bank (IDA) First Education loan which provided the buildings and some equipment, and with the Canadian Government which also provided equipment. As of 1979 the European Development Fund is providing expendable training materials under a three year programme. Emphasis of the project has been on building up the three vocational institutions to an adequate operational level. An amount of $273,076 is now being allocated under the interim country programme for two experts (instructor training and curriculum Development), a consultant in reprography, a United Nations volunteer (refrigeration and air-conditioning) and for study-tours for staff of the Institutions. This allocation will meet the final needs required under the project.

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SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teachers College (UNESCO)

63. The Bunumbu Primary Teachers College, in a rural area located 270 miles from Freetown, and 40 miles from the nearest provincial centre, Kenema, expects to reach an enrolment of 500 in the early 1980s. Considerable expansion of the college buildings and other facilities is planned with the assistance of a $5.6 million African Development Bank loan which is due to start in 1980. In addition, a Resource Centre has been built at the College under the World Bank (IDA) Education Project. United Nations assistance to Bunumbu includes both the UNDP/UNESCO project (SIL/73/009) and a complementary UNCDF investment of $826,000 for the construction of twenty pilot schools within a twenty mile radius of the college. The UNCDF construction programme is being undertaken by Catholic Relief Services. Administrative support and some additional equipment for the UNCDF project is being provided under the UNDP/OPE project for Village Schools at Bunumbu (SIL/74/022) for which $212,678 has been allocated under the country programme. UNICEF is also providing some equipment for Bunumbu, including hand pumps for wells that are to be dug at the pilot school sites.

64. Principal objectives of the UNDP/UNESCO project are: (i) to develop a new primary curriculum with a rural bias; (ii) to expand the present functions of the Bunumbu College to provide in-service training and educational extension services to the twenty pilot schools; (iii) to promote the use of the pilot schools as village community centres; (iv) to develop a Teacher's Certificate and Higher Teacher's Certificate based partly on the existing curriculum and partly on agriculture, home economics, handicrafts, applied rural science and community development and adult education; and (v) to develop the Resource Centre for audio-visual aids and materials. The current phase of the project is due to terminate in August 1980. An evaluation is scheduled for early 1980 to assess the results of the current project and determine needs for a second phase. It is expected that a second phase will also devote attention to the dissemination of results achieved at Bunumbu. For this, national policy regarding primary education in rural areas will need to be articulated in the second Five Year Plan. A total of $1,826,400 has been allocated under the country programme to the current project and to the proposed follow-up activities.

## V. RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVEL

65. The most important intercountry linkage is with the UNDP regional projects assisting the Mano River Union Secretariat. From mid-1979, the UNDP/UNCTAD regional project RAF/78/014 for assistance to the Mano River Union Secretariat has been providing experts in economic integration and customs and excise. They are expected to maintain close contacts as appropriate with the Development Planning and Industrial Development Planning projects (SIL/75/011 and SIL/78/002). Similarly the Agricultural Statistician to be attached to the Mano River Union Secretariat under a UNDP/FAO regional project will have a close working relationship with the Agricultural Data Collection project (SIL/79/007). The Industrial Development Planning project also has particularly close ties to UNIDO's SIS assistance to the Union's industries programme.

66. The Rokupr Rice Research project has regular contact with the UNDP/FAO assisted West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) which has an outreach programme in mangrove swamp rice development in the same station at Rokupr. Both international and national staff at Rokupr also regularly attend international rice research technical meetings hosted in Africa or in Asia.

67. Under the ICAO Civil Aviation Training project (SIL/78/003), several fellowships are being awarded at the ICAO-assisted Regional Training Institute in Zaria, Nigeria.

68. The Bunumbu project (SIL/73/009) has frequent contacts with the UNDP/UNESCO Network of Educational Innovations for Development in Africa (MEIDA) project (RAF/77/021), and has hosted part of a workshop for MEIDA-financed trainees.

69. Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) under the country programme falls mainly into three parts: (i) strengthening national involvement in the Mano River Union for subregional integration; (ii) joint co-operation with regional institutions as mentioned above; and (iii) arrangement of study tours for national staff to other developing (especially African) countries. For example, counterparts under the Bunumbu project (SIL/73/009) have visited the Kakata Teachers College in Liberia; counterparts from the Land Resources project (SIL/73/002) have visited their opposite numbers in the Ministry of Agriculture in Liberia; it is planned that counterparts under the Rural Water Supply project (SIL/79/009) should visit the already operational UNDP/United Nations/DTC Rural Water Supply project in Liberia; three trainees under the Hotel Management and Tourism Training project (SIL/78/004) are at the Hotel Training Institute in Cyprus.

## VI. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

70. As the country programme is of short duration, covering the last three years of the IPF cycle and funds were already more than 47 per cent committed to on-going projects, the opportunities for an extensive programming strategy were limited. However, certain trends can be seen in the pattern of UNDP assistance which may be summarized as follows:

(a) Development planning: In view of the sensitivity of national planning and the United Nations' long experience in this field, the Government relies heavily for UNDP assistance both at the level of central planning, central statistics and in the sectors of industry and power development. Approximately 22 per cent of the country programme is allocated to this broad area.

(b) Agricultural development: This sector is the Government's top priority and it will be seen that there are four substantial agricultural projects in the country programme which account for approximately 28 per cent of total expenditure.

(c) Education and training: The Government recognizes that this sector is of fundamental importance for any development strategy and this may be seen as the third major strand of the country programme. Apart from two major projects in education, there are three important "fellowships only" projects to upgrade personnel in the fields of civil aviation, maritime training and hotel management and tourism. This sector accounts for 35 per cent of UNDP inputs under the country programme.

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71. Although health is not mentioned as an area of UNDP assistance, the sector receives attention in the country programme under the project for rural water supply. In addition this sector receives substantial assistance from WHO (see Annex II) and from the European Development Fund.

72. Even though the country programme includes no specific investment-oriented projects, the development planning inputs have a significant, albeit indirect, influence on the investment process and provide the framework in which specific investment commitments can be identified.

73. At the outset of the interim country programme, 11 projects represent new activities while 12 were on-going. IPF resources devoted to these two groups are: new projects $3,186,102, and on-going projects $6,115,898. The ratio of new and on-going activities results from IPF resources available for programming for the remainder of the second cycle.

74. The main factor affecting over-all implementation of projects has been the capacity of counterpart structures to effectively utilize assistance including the level of nationals designated for project activities. This tends to be a major constraint which has an over-all effect on technical co-operation.

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# Annex I

## Financial Summary

| | | $US |
|---|---|---|
| **I. Resources available** | | |
| (a) IPF resources available for programming (1979-1981) | | 9 316 000 |
| (b) Other resources | | - |
| Total programming resources | | 9 316 000 |
| **II. Use of resources** | | |
| (a) On-going projects | | 6 679 780 |
| (b) New projects | | 2 622 220 |
| | Subtotal | 9 302 000 |
| 2. Programme reserve | | 14 000 |
| | Total | 9 316 000 |

**III. Annual financial distribution of programme 1979 - 1981 by sectors**
(in US dollars)

| Sector | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Per cent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public administration and Plan implementation | 487 057 | 733 380 | 810 210 | 2 030 647 | 21.8 |
| Agriculture | 996 010 | 1 063 536 | 549 441 | 2 608 987 | 28.1 |
| Manufacturing industry | 128 700 | 140 700 | 153 356 | 422 856 | 4.5 |
| Energy and water resources | 60 175 | 262 500 | 264 000 | 586 675 | 6.3 |
| Transport and communications | 110 047 | 205 785 | 534 249 | 850 081 | 9.1 |
| Tourism | 490 600 | - | - | 490 600 | 5.3 |
| Education | 876 204 | 726 950 | 709 000 | 2 312 154 | 24.9 |
| TOTAL | 3 148 793 | 3 132 851 | 3 020 356 | 9 302,000 | 100.0 |
| | Programme Reserve | | | 14 000 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | | 9 316 000 | |

## Annex II

## 1979 - 1981 by Project Sectors

**SECTORS AND PROJECTS**

| Public administration and Plan implementation | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **On-going projects** | | | | |
| SIL/73/001 - Public Administration (Fellowships) | 31 401 | 15 000 | 15 000 | 61 401 |
| SIL/74/014 - Sample Survey | 21 037 | - | - | 21 037 |
| SIL/75/011 - Development Planning (Phase I) | 294 802 | - | - | 294 802 |
| SIL/79/002 - Central Statistics | 139 817 | 192 280 | 78 610 | 410 707 |
| Subtotal | 487 057 | 207 280 | 93 610 | 787 947 |
| **New Projects** | | | | |
| SIL/79/003 - Development Planning (Phase II) | - | 344 300 | 404 400 | 748 700 |
| SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planning | - | 96 500 | 95 000 | 191 500 |
| SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management | - | 83 300 | 112 200 | 197 500 |
| SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser | - | - | 105 000 | 105 000 |
| Subtotal | - | 526 100 | 716 600 | 1 242 700 |
| TOTAL | 487 057 | 733 380 | 810 210 | 2 030 647 |
| **Agriculture** | | | | |
| **On-going projects** | | | | |
| SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey | 655 311 | 541 148 | 204 601 | 1 401 060 |
| SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Research | 295 479 | 263 128 | 200 000 | 758 607 |
| Subtotal | 950 790 | 804 276 | 404 601 | 2 159 667 |

Annex II (cont'd)

| Agriculture | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New projects** | | | | |
| SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection | 45 220 | 129 260 | 47 840 | 222 320 |
| SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing | - | 130 000 | 97 000 | 227 000 |
| | 45 220 | 259 260 | 144 840 | 449 320 |
| TOTAL | 996 010 | 1 063 536 | 549 441 | 2 608 987 |
| **Manufacturing industry** | | | | |
| **On-going project** | | | | |
| SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development | 128 700 | 140 700 | 153 456 | 422 856 |
| TOTAL | 128 700 | 140 700 | 153 456 | 422 856 |
| **Energy and water resources** | | | | |
| **On-going project** | | | | |
| SIL/78/005 - Power Development | 60 175 | 73 000 | 20 000 | 153 175 |
| Subtotal | 60 175 | 73 000 | 20 000 | 153 175 |
| **New project** | | | | |
| SIL/79/009 - Rural Water Supply | - | 189 500 | 244 000 | 433 500 |
| Subtotal | - | 189 500 | 244 000 | 433 500 |
| TOTAL | 60 175 | 262 500 | 264 000 | 586 675 |
| **Transport and Communications** | | | | |
| **On-going projects** | | | | |
| SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology (Fellowships) | 12 406 | 8 100 | - | 20 506 |
| SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation (Fellowships) | 97 641 | 168 285 | 66 949 | 332 875 |
| Subtotal | 110 047 | 176 385 | 66 949 | 353 381 |

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| Transport and Communications | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New projects** | | | | |
| SIL/79/001 - Marine Training (Fellowships) | - | 20 000 | 72 000 | 92 000 |
| SIL/79/010 - Strengthening Meteorological Services | - | 9 400 | 395 300 | 404 700 |
| Subtotal | - | 29 400 | 467 300 | 496 700 |
| TOTAL | 110 047 | 205 785 | 534 249 | 850 081 |
| **Tourism** | | | | |
| **On-going project** | | | | |
| SIL/78/004 - Hotel Training | 490 600 | - | - | 490 600 |
| | 490 600 | - | - | 490 600 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| **On-going projects** | | | | |
| SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training | 115 645 | 148 431 | 9 000 | 273 076 |
| SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teachers Training | 664 400 | 502 000 | 660 000 | 1 826 400 |
| SIL/74/022 - Bunumbu Pilot Schools | 96 159 | 76 519 | 40 000 | 212 678 |
| TOTAL | 876 204 | 726 950 | 709 000 | 2 312 154 |
| UNDP IPF - GRAND TOTAL | 3 148 793 | 3 132 851 | 3 020 356 | 9 302 000 |

## Annex III

## Assistance from Organisations of the United Nations System other than UNDP/IPF

| SECTOR AND PROJECTS | Agency | Total Input (US$000) 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|
| **Public administration and Plan implementation** | | |
| Population Planning (SIL/77/P01) | UNFPA/ILO | 120 |
| Census Analysis (SIL/78/P02) | UNFPA/UNDTC | 150 |
| UNFPA Programme Support Services (SIL/79/P01) | UNFPA | 55 |
| Fiscal Policy Adviser | IMF | 90 |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| Farmers Rice Cultivation Field Trials | FAO/TCP | 20 |
| Coconut Development Consultancy | FAO/TCP | 25 |
| Nutrition Education, Njala University College | FAO/WFHC | 190 |
| **Manufacturing industry** | | |
| Evaluation of Composting Pilot Plant for Municipal Garbage, Freetown | UNIDO/SIS | 30 |
| Fertilizer Bulk Blending and Bagging Plant | UNIDO/SIS | 14 |
| Feasibility Study for Pulp and Paper Industry | UNIDO/SIS | 14 |
| Stone Cutting and Polishing Pilot Plant | UNIDO/SIS | 90 |
| **Foreign trade** | | |
| Export Promotion | ITC/DANIDA | 180 |
| **Energy and water resources** | | |
| Village Water Supply | UNICEF | 600 |

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## Annex III (cont'd)

| SECTOR AND PROJECTS | Agency | Total Input (US$000) 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|
| **Transport and communications** | | |
| Airport Meteorological Services (Equipment) | WMO/VAP | 50 |
| **Education** | | |
| Pilot Schools at Bunumbu (SIL/74/C31) | UNCDF | 826 |
| Population Education (SIL/76/P01) | UNFPA/UNESCO | 80 |
| **Health** | | |
| Fertility Advisory Services (SIL/77/P02) | UNFPA/WHO | 245 |
| Country Health Programming | WHO | 221 |
| Health Services Planning and Management | WHO | 724 |
| Health Manpower Development | WHO | 127 |
| Public Health Support | UNICEF | 600 |
| **Social welfare** | | |
| Women in Demographic Change (SIL/78/P01) | UNFPA | 20 |
| Research on Role of Women in Rice Production | ECA | 5 |
| Introduction of Small-scale Oil Presses | ECA | 20 |

## Annex IV

### Distribution of IPF Resources According to ACC Classification (in US dollars)

| Sectors and projects | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General development issues, policy and planning** | | | | |
| a) 0210 - Development strategies, policies and planning | | | | |
| SIL/75/011 - Development Planning (Phase I) | 294 802 | - | - | 294 802 |
| SIL/78/002 - Industrial Development | 128 700 | 140 700 | 153 456 | 422 856 |
| SIL/79/003 - Development Planning (Phase II) | - | 344 300 | 404 400 | 748 700 |
| SIL/79/004 - Infrastructure Planning | - | 96 500 | 95 000 | 191 500 |
| Subtotal | 423 502 | 581 500 | 652 856 | 1 657 858 |
| b) 0220 - General Statistics | | | | |
| SIL/74/014 - Sample Survey | 21 037 | - | - | 21 037 |
| SIL/79/002 - Central Statistics | 139 817 | 192 280 | 78 610 | 410 707 |
| SIL/79/006 - Statistics Adviser | - | - | 105 000 | 105 000 |
| Subtotal | 160 854 | 192 280 | 183 610 | 536 744 |
| c) 0230 - Public administration | | | | |
| SIL/73/001 - Public Administration | 31 401 | 15 000 | 15 000 | 61 401 |
| SIL/79/005 - Fiscal Management | - | 85 300 | 112 200 | 197 500 |
| Subtotal | 31 401 | 100 300 | 127 200 | 258 901 |
| Total | 615 757 | 874 080 | 963 666 | 2 453 503 |

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Annex IV (cont'd)

| Natural Resources | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) 0320 - Land and water | | | | |
| SIL/73/002 - Land Resources Survey | 655 311 | 541 148 | 204 601 | 1 401 060 |
| Subtotal | 655 311 | 541 148 | 204 601 | 1 401 060 |
| b) 0350 - Energy | | | | |
| SIL/78/005 - Power Development | 60 175 | 73 000 | 20 000 | 153 175 |
| Subtotal | 60 175 | 73 000 | 20 000 | 153 175 |
| Total | 715 486 | 614 148 | 224 601 | 1 554 235 |
| **Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries** | | | | |
| a) 0410 - Agriculture Development Support | | | | |
| SIL/79/007 - Agricultural Data Collection | 45 220 | 129 260 | 47 840 | 222 320 |
| SIL/79/008 - Fertilizer Marketing | - | 130 000 | 97 000 | 227 000 |
| Subtotal | 45 220 | 259 260 | 144 840 | 449 320 |
| b) 0420 - Crops | | | | |
| SIL/76/008 - Rokupr Rice Station | 295 479 | 263 128 | 200 000 | 758 607 |
| Subtotal | 295 479 | 263 128 | 200 000 | 758 607 |
| | 340 699 | 522 388 | 344 840 | 1 207 927 |
| **Industry** | | | | |
| 0530 - Tourism and related services | | | | |
| SIL/78/004 - Hotel Training | 490 600 | - | - | 490 600 |
| Total | 490 600 | - | - | 490 600 |
| **Transport and communications** | | | | |
| a) 0620 - Air Transport | | | | |
| SIL/78/003 - Civil Aviation | 97 641 | 168 285 | 66 949 | 382 875 |
| Subtotal | 97 641 | 168 285 | 66 949 | 332 875 |

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Annex IV (cont'd)

| | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total 1979-1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| b) 0640 - Water transport and shipping | - | | | |
| SIL/79/001 - Marine Training | - | 20 000 | 72 000 | 92 000 |
| Subtotal | - | 20 000 | 72 000 | 92 000 |
| **Health** | | | | |
| 1030 - Environmental health | | | | |
| SIL/79/009 - Rural Health Supply | - | 189 500 | 244 000 | 433 500 |
| Total | - | 189 500 | 244 000 | 433 500 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| a) 1120 - Education facilities and technology | | | | |
| SIL/74/022 - Bunumbu Pilot Schools | 96 159 | 76 519 | 40 000 | 212 678 |
| Subtotal | 96 159 | 76 519 | 40 000 | 212 678 |
| b) 1130 - Educational systems | | | | |
| SIL/73/009 - Bunumbu Primary Teacher Training | 664 400 | 502 000 | 660 000 | 1 826 400 |
| Subtotal | 664 400 | 502 000 | 660 000 | 1 826 400 |
| Total | 760 559 | 578 519 | 700 000 | 2 039 078 |
| **Employment** | | | | |
| 1220 - Skills development | | | | |
| SIL/71/511 - Vocational Training | 115 645 | 148 431 | 9 000 | 273 076 |
| Total | 115 645 | 148 431 | 9 000 | 273 076 |
| **Science and technology** | | | | |
| 1640 - Meteorology | | | | |
| SIL/68/012 - Aeronautical Meteorology | 12 406 | 8 100 | - | 20 506 |
| SIL/79/010 - Strengthening Meteorological Services | - | 9 400 | 395 300 | 404 700 |
| Total | 12 406 | 17 500 | 395 300 | 425 206 |
| UNDP IPF - GRAND TOTAL | 3 148 793 | 3 132 851 | 3 020 356 | 9 302 000 |